Nova Scotia

BUDGET ADDRESS

by Honourable Greg Keough
Minister of Finance

Nova Scotia
House of Assembly
for the fiscal year
1985-86

NOVA SCOTIA
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
1985-86

HONOURABLE GREG KERR
MINISTER OF FINANCE

1985 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

April 19, 1985

FISCAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

- 1984-85 operating deficit of $192.3 million now projected to be lower than estimated last year.
- 1984-85 financial requirements are forecast to be $70.5 million less than anticipated this time last year.
- 1985-86 operating deficit estimated to be $7.7 million lower than the previous year's forecast.
- 1985-86 total financial requirements almost $8 million less than 1984-85 forecasted requirements.
- in both 1984-85 and 1985-86, annual rate of revenue growth will exceed expenditure growth -- a necessary criterion for deficit reduction.

EQUALIZATION

- deficit reduction in 1985-86 was difficult because of a net loss of $32 million in equalization payments.
- for over 20 years, Nova Scotia has always received a year-over-year increase in equalization.
- 1985-86 represents the first time in over two decades that an actual decline in payments has been experienced.

EXPENDITURE PROGRAM

- committed to preservation of essential human service levels in the province.
- approximately one-half of total expenditures devoted to health and education programs -- expenditures in these areas exceed $1.5 billion in 1985-86.
- 1984-85 was first year of implementation of Offshore Development Fund -- expenditures total approximately $100 million in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

REVENUE MEASURES

- for some time, health expenditures have exceeded annual related federal and provincial revenues.
- this shortfall between costs and related revenues had accumulated to more than $1 billion since comprehensive federal and provincial sharing of these costs began.
- to narrow this gap, effective midnight tonight, the revenue base of the Health Services Tax will be broadened by removing the following exemptions:
  - individual articles of clothing costing in excess of $300, excepting essential items.
  - individual articles of footwear costing in excess of $150, excepting essential items.
  - the labour component of repair and maintenance charges for tangible personal property.
- effective midnight tonight, the threshold at and under which purchases are exempt from tax is being reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents.
- commissions paid to vendors for collecting the Health Services Tax will be limited to $1,000 per year commencing June 1, 1985.
- effective midnight tonight, the tax rate on cigarettes will be increased by 4 tenths of one cent bringing the total provincial tax to 48 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes.

LONG-TERM PLANNING

- the budget outlines the following commitments and parameters for long-term financial planning beyond 1985-86:
  - as stated in 1983, the Power Rate Subsidy will continue until April 1, 1986, at which time it will be terminated.
  - the government will work with municipalities, school boards and hospitals to bring their fiscal years in line with the government's fiscal year.
  - there will be a continued downward trend in capital expenditures.
  - capital grants, particularly for schools and hospitals, will be controlled through scheduled annual allotments over a number of years.
  - all those paid by provincial treasury will have to lower their expectations.
  - all recipients of government grants must also reduce expectations.
  - a voluntary retirement plan will be introduced to assist in controlling the size of the public service.

NOVA SCOTIA
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
APRIL 19, 1985

BUDGET ADDRESS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
1985-86

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BUDGET ADDRESS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Honourable Greg Kerr
Minister of Finance

INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to present the provincial budget for the 1985-86 fiscal year.

It is a budget that recognizes the successful policies established by this government.

It is a budget that takes note of the strong economic performance of Nova Scotia.

It is a budget stressing that there must now be greater continuing emphasis on deficit reduction without abandoning our commitments to people.

It is a budget that goes beyond the present fiscal year.

It is a budget that calls for determination and resolve as we work together to build an even stronger Nova Scotia.

Before embarking on details, it is imperative that certain points be made that set the environment for the decisions inherent in this document.

First, some years ago Nova Scotia found it necessary to incur deficits in order to protect its citizens from the worst effects of a worldwide recession. The government's commitment has been to maintain essential human services and to initiate policies and programs that would lead to the economic resurgence necessary for new long-term jobs in our economy.

Commitment to essential services and economic resurgence honoured

That commitment has been honoured. During the worst of times, our economy stood up very well; better, in fact, than most other provinces. We assumed the lead in the overall economic recovery and today our economy continues to expand at a very gratifying rate.

But we have had to pay a price. Job initiatives, essential services and assistance to those in need cost a lot of money.

The decision had to be made, and we made it.

Deficit financing was necessary and essential for the times.

Considering the enormity of the task we faced, we have managed to control our financial requirements remarkably well. However, the challenge of the deficit remains and will be addressed throughout this budget.

First, let me briefly outline the economic climate in the province today, and highlight the financial environment within which the government is operating. This will emphasize why now is an opportune time to implement the measures I am presenting.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The economic performance displayed by Nova Scotia during 1984 was clearly outstanding – a definite sign that the economic policies of this government have been sound and positive.

Leader in economic growth

For the second year in a row, 1984 saw Nova Scotia lead all provinces in terms of economic growth, with an impressive real gain in output of 6.7 percent – a level of growth unequalled in this province in the past decade.

The strength displayed by the Nova Scotia economy was fuelled by real gains achieved in almost every sector, the most notable being in the manufacturing, retail trade and service sectors.

And Nova Scotia once again outpaced the national average on a number of economic fronts last year, including real growth in the economy, in employment and in personal income.

1985 prospects equally encouraging

The prospects for 1985 are equally encouraging.

Real domestic product is forecast to grow by 2.3 percent, on a par with that predicted for all of Canada.

Employment is expected to grow by a further 1.5 percent in both Nova Scotia and Canada.

Personal income per capita is expected to grow by 5.1 percent, compared to 4.4 percent for Canada as a whole.

Real gains are expected in almost all sectors of the provincial economy this year with notable advances anticipated in the wholesale and retail trade sector.

This type of commendable performance is the catalyst for long-term job opportunities in the province.

Employment growth in recent years has exceeded national average trends. We have witnessed for the first time in recent history, net in-migration to Nova Scotia. Also, many of our citizens who had given up looking for jobs now feel that prospects are positive and are reentering the labour market.

These positive trends signal a confidence on the part of Nova Scotians and, indeed, of Canadians in the opportunities developing in our province.

FISCAL ENVIRONMENT

In my budget last year, I presented a fiscal plan for 1984-85.

Reduction in deficit and financial requirements

At $192.3 million, the operating deficit is now forecast to be lower than last year's estimate. Furthermore, total financial requirements are expected to be $70.5 million less than anticipated this time last year.

Forecasted revenues including prior years' adjustments and expenditures for 1984-85 virtually matched last year's budget expectations. It is important to note that annual revenue growth exceeded expenditure growth by 1.8 percentage points.

Implementation of Offshore Development Fund

The past fiscal year was the first in which projects and programs were initiated under the Development Fund pursuant to the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Agreement in order to help provide the services and infrastructure necessary to encourage offshore development.

These positive signs reflect well on the government's budgeting and financial management policies.

But we must recognize that the exceptional economic performance I outlined earlier is, in large part, due to the recent spending priorities of this government. We have incurred deficits during difficult times to maintain levels of human services and to encourage economic activity.

IMPORTANCE OF DEFICIT REDUCTION

Having established the climate for strong economic growth and having seen that growth manifest itself, now is the time to put more effort into deficit reduction.

Many do not understand why it is imperative that governments deal with their deficit situations. With the advent of high and continuing deficit levels, all governments have seen their fiscal maneuverability restricted by the corresponding rise in debt service costs.

As governments continue to borrow for their operations, these costs escalate and absorb an ever-increasing share of the revenue base. This restricts the ability of governments to fund services and to generate jobs. If left unchecked, the inevitable result is substantially higher taxes, dramatic reductions in service programs and substantial reductions in employment levels.

We are not prepared to let this happen.

Government policies have resulted in solid long-term employment prospects and have preserved the service requirements of our citizens.

However, if we do not accelerate action now to eliminate the operating deficit, the measures required several years from today will be far more severe.

Accordingly, this budget outlines the parameters for an equitable, orderly and significant reduction in the deficit.

EQUALIZATION

Deficit reduction in 1985-86 has proven to be very difficult given the net loss of $32 million in equalization payments.

Loss in equalization payments

For over 20 years Nova Scotia has always received a year-over-year increase in equalization payments.

The present equalization formula put in place unilaterally by the Government of Canada in 1982 anticipated that every recipient province would receive an annual increase in equalization payments over the five-year term of the Fiscal Arrangements. This did not happen.

For 1985-86, the federal government advised Nova Scotia that:

1. for the first time in more than two decades there would be no increase in equalization,
2. more seriously, we would experience an actual decline of $52 million from last year.

The combination of these factors meant that the actual decline in revenue available to the province to fund programs in 1985-86 was far greater than $52 million.

While the present Government of Canada has provided additional assistance totalling $20 million, it cannot be denied that the shortfall in revenues we might otherwise have expected posed some extremely difficult problems during our budget deliberations.

FISCAL OUTLOOK 1985-86

Further reductions in deficit and financial requirements

In spite of these difficulties, further improvements in both the operating deficit and total financial requirements are scheduled for 1985-86.

The operating deficit for this fiscal year is estimated at $184.6 million, down by $7.7 million from the 1984-85 level.

Total financial requirements are estimated at $480.7 million, a reduction of almost $8 million from last year's requirements.

EXPENDITURE PROGRAM

We have reviewed departmental spending estimates very closely for the coming year.

Revenue growth to outpace expenditure growth

The growth rate in ordinary expenditures for 1985-86 is substantially less than that experienced last year. As well, revenue growth will once again outpace the rate of increase in expenditures -- a necessary criterion for deficit reduction.

In addition, there is a $23.8 million decrease in capital expenditures, a deliberate approach which I will touch on later.

This further illustrates our success in efficiently and effectively managing the government's finances under some particularly difficult circumstances.

Maintenance of essential service levels

Despite the complex challenges ahead, we remain committed to the preservation of essential service levels in the province. We will continue to devote approximately half of our expenditures to the maintenance of Nova Scotia's excellent health and education programs.

In 1985-86, the investment in these two areas alone will exceed $1.5 billion. As an indicator of our on-going commitment, since 1979-80 this government has devoted more than $8.5 billion to providing health and education services to Nova Scotians.

Last year, I pointed out how overall government spending in the province generated considerable economic activity. Another factor, the Offshore Development

Fund, has added to this activity. Expenditures through this fund will approximate $100 million by the end of fiscal 1985-86, a further affirmation of this government's commitment to training, employment and development.

White Paper implementation

The implementation of our manpower and vocational training policies announced in the White Paper on Economic Development and highlighted in last year's budget is now underway.

We have successfully completed our reorganization of the Education and Labour and Manpower departments to provide for a greater co-ordination of training and manpower needs in the province.

A Youth Initiatives Office has been established and a Youth Entrepreneurial Skills Program has been introduced.

We are continuing to devote substantial amounts of funding towards resource and industrial development in the province.

As an example, we are initiating, in conjunction with the federal government, a comprehensive forest renewal program which will provide for 1,000 new jobs in the forest industry. It will also ensure that there will be long-term development potential in this important resource sector.

There can be no doubt, the long-term policies and programs aimed at stimulating permanent and productive jobs in our economy are taking hold.

REVENUE MEASURES

But an economy is more than statistics. It is people, and it is people who require and deserve services.

Each year, the financial pressures related to those services become more and more pronounced. Nowhere is this more evident than in the field of health care delivery.

Nova Scotia has one of the most generous and comprehensive health delivery systems in Canada.

The annual costs required to maintain this excellent system exceed the revenues received each year for this purpose.

Health expenditures exceed related revenues

For example, during the past four years, health expenditures have exceeded federal and provincial health service revenues by more than $100 million annually.

Since comprehensive federal and provincial sharing of these costs began, the deficiency has accumulated to more than $1 billion.

The gap must be narrowed. There are two choices — reduce services or broaden the revenue base.

Accordingly, we decided to take careful and appropriate steps to broaden the revenue base. At the same time, we must protect services such as the following:

- Medical Services Insurance
- Hospitalization and Hospital Services
- Pharmacare for Senior Citizens
- The Children's Dental Plan

- Dental Screening and Referral Programs in our schools
- Special Dental Surgery Services in hospitals
- The Provincewide Cancer Chemotherapy Program
- The Cystic Fibrosis Drug Provision Program
- Home Services by Public Health Nurses
- Optometric Services
- Subsidized Ambulance Services, and
- Regular and Special In-patient and Out-patient Mental Health Services.

This budget does that by changing certain exemptions under the existing Health Services Tax Act, through the introduction of one administrative limitation, and by adjusting only one tax rate -- the tobacco tax as it applies to cigarettes alone.

No new type of tax is being introduced.

Effective midnight tonight, the tax rate on cigarettes will be increased by 4 tenths of one cent per cigarette, bringing the total provincial tax to 48 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes.

Broadened revenue base

With respect to the Health Services Tax, the base will be broadened by removing certain exemptions, effective midnight tonight. The following will now be subject to tax:

- individual articles of clothing costing in excess of $300, excepting essential items
- individual articles of footwear costing in excess of $150, excepting essential items
- the labour component of repair and maintenance charges for tangible personal property.

The threshold at and under which purchases are exempt from tax is also being reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents.

In addition to these exemption changes, commissions paid to vendors for collecting the Health Services Tax will be limited to $1,000 per year commencing June 1, 1985.

All of these changes to the Health Services Tax are consistent with current practices in many other provinces.

Let me reemphasize that these measures do not involve the introduction of any new type of tax. Furthermore, only the tax rate on cigarettes has been increased.

- There will be no increase in the Individual Income Tax rate.
- There will be no increase in the Corporate Income Tax rates.
- There will be no increase in the Health Services Tax rates.
- There will be no increase in the Gasoline and Diesel Oil Tax rates.

LONG-TERM PLANNING

Long-term financial planning

Earlier, I referred to looking beyond this fiscal year as an essential element in the financial planning process of government and all Nova Scotians. This budget takes a major step in this regard by outlining commitments to be implemented beyond 1985-86. These measures are fundamental to the government's deficit reduction plan and, by announcing these major policy changes now, sufficient time will be afforded all of us to properly plan for the adjustments that will be required.

In accordance with this planning and in accordance with this government's stated intention of 1983, the Power Rate Subsidy will continue until April 1, 1986 at which time it will be terminated.

Rate stabilization through the reduction of Nova Scotia's dependence on imported oil for power generation has been achieved. The principle of security of supply has been largely accomplished through the increased use of Nova Scotia's own native fossil fuels.

Municipalities, school boards and other grant recipients have faced budgeting difficulties and delays in the past because their fiscal years do not coincide with the government's fiscal year.

Accordingly, to ease this particular strain, the government will work with them to bring their fiscal years in line with ours. This necessary streamlining approach will allow for longer term and more realistic common planning within a tightened grant structure.

Earlier, I referred to a reduction in the government's own capital expenditures. This trend must and will continue with a view to achieving a similar annual rate of reduction in years ahead.

Capital grant expenditures, particularly for hospitals and schools, will be controlled through a system of scheduled annual allotments over a number of years. Applicants and recipients will know by the end of this year how they fit into a long-term timetable of maximum annually available funds.

Government will meet this year with the affected parties for schedule implementation in fiscal 1986-87.

The public service wages represent a very large part of the cost of government.

All of us paid from the provincial treasury will have to lower our expectations.

As well, the whole range of grants the government provides places a great financial strain on the province. Recipients of these grants must also reduce their expectations and understand that future increases will be limited.

Finally, in order to assist in controlling the size of the public service, the government will proceed to design and put into place a voluntary retirement program with appropriate pension and associated benefits for those wishing to take advantage of it.

CONCLUSION

I must now take very special note of the advice offered by Nova Scotians over the past year.

I have heeded that advice in many, many instances and very much appreciate the spirit in which it has been put forward. I know, too, that this sentiment is shared by my colleagues.

The measures I have announced will require substantial adjustments by all of us. The keys to the success of the strategy I have just outlined are equity and stability.

A fair analysis of the budget's intent will reveal that it does not target any specific group or sector. It does, however, call upon all of us to think before we initiate increased or new demands on the public purse and it most certainly does require a sense of fair-minded resolution from government itself.

Together, we have strengthened our provincial economy. Our goal is to continue in this direction. Together, we will achieve it.

FINANCIAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TO THE BUDGET ADDRESS 1985-86

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ESTIMATES 1985-86 SUMMARY

Budgetary Requirements - Summary

Schedule 1

ACTUAL 1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85		ESTIMATE 1985-86
		CURRENT ACCOUNT	
2,558,845,947	2,775,896,300	Ordinary Expenditures	2,913,334,100
179,903,403	199,745,900	Ordinary Recoveries	210,781,300
2,378,942,544	2,576,150,400	Net Ordinary Expenditures	2,702,552,800
2,143,975,587	2,363,700,200	Ordinary Revenues	2,517,946,000
234,966,957	212,450,200		184,606,800
47,590,427	20,123,000	Prior Years' Adjustments — Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements	---
187,376,530	192,327,200	Excess of Current Operating Expenditures Over Revenues and Recoveries	184,606,800
51,347,458	64,399,400	Sinking Fund Installments and Serial Retirements	77,289,700
		CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
243,613,733	280,795,200	Expenditure Program	257,037,700
50,252,466	45,225,200	Recoveries	39,691,300
193,361,267	235,570,000	Net Capital Expenditures	217,346,400
32,000	37,500	Advance under the Appropriations Act	37,500
193,393,267	235,607,500		217,383,900
432,117,255	492,334,100	Net Budgetary Requirements	479,280,400
(9,275,005)	(3,757,500)	Net Increase (Decrease) in Advances and Investments	1,374,400
422,842,250	**488,576,600**		**480,654,800**

Ordinary Revenues - Summary

Schedule 2

ACTUAL 1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	DEPARTMENT	ESTIMATE 1985-86
		ORDINARY REVENUES	
778,430	839,900	Agriculture and Marketing	846,800
22,744,565	24,456,500	Attorney General	27,872,200
2,845,195	4,839,900	Consumer Affairs	5,013,000
10,070	8,500	Culture, Recreation and Fitness	6,000
14,519	41,400	Development	34,600
3,034,578	2,904,300	Education	3,196,100
768,511	854,000	Environment	932,100
2,063,385,656	2,275,785,000	Finance	2,422,187,000
77,724	81,700	Fisheries	73,800
1,096,995	1,015,000	Government Services	1,260,000
735,012	1,018,000	Health	1,050,000
...	36,200	Housing	42,100
247,472	336,000	Labour and Manpower	451,600
5,375,877	5,987,000	Lands and Forests	5,516,000
2,074,071	2,226,600	Mines and Energy	2,760,000
377,265	718,900	Municipal Affairs	1,276,200
1,871,837	1,830,500	Public Service	2,030,500
63,931	67,300	Social Services	69,300
4,360,338	4,675,500	Tourism	5,405,700
34,113,541	35,978,000	Transportation	48,033,000
2,143,975,387	**2,363,700,200**		**2,517,946,000**
		ORDINARY RECOVERIES	
339,870	359,400	Agriculture and Marketing	362,800
20,857,519	22,366,900	Attorney General	26,602,300
3,091,436	3,280,000	Development	6,213,800
4,402,632	5,859,600	Education	5,734,900
6,401,250	6,025,200	Assistance to Universities	7,655,000
165,296	153,500	Environment	125,300
720,553	2,829,400	Finance	56,000
1,048,777	92,000	Fisheries	93,500
21,792,944	22,786,800	Health	22,969,800
...	1,039,900	Housing	1,192,900
19,620,206	21,627,500	Labour and Manpower	19,832,500
960,079	34,900	Lands and Forests	303,000
2,141,612	3,202,700	Mines and Energy	2,812,200
985,634	69,800	Municipal Affairs	70,000
1,084,155	404,000	Public Service	419,300
96,214,441	108,842,300	Social Services	116,264,000
76,999	172,000	Tourism	74,000
179,903,403	**199,745,900**		**210,781,300**

Ordinary Expenditures - Summary

Schedule 3

ACTUAL 1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	DEPARTMENT AND SERVICE	ESTIMATE 1985-86
31,156,571	33,190,400	Agriculture and Marketing	34,554,800
40,600,829	44,545,900	Attorney General	51,968,200
2,895,490	3,216,200	Consumer Affairs	3,240,400
9,750,397	10,189,100	Culture, Recreation and Fitness	13,149,100
55,857,066	56,572,000	Development	56,441,600
538,559,694	558,961,200	Education	582,465,100
153,833,300	163,367,500	Assistance to Universities	169,679,000
6,983,492	7,013,200	Environment	7,272,400
41,571,567	44,148,800	Finance	45,561,500
389,082,395	447,118,600	Debt Charges	501,999,500
10,891,506	10,539,000	Fisheries	10,089,700
23,332,032	28,515,100	Government Services	32,040,000
688,138,822	749,739,900	Health	779,012,500
—	18,860,800	Housing	16,785,000
23,483,464	27,417,400	Labour and Manpower	26,864,500
26,255,396	26,812,100	Lands and Forests	27,799,700
8,786,849	9,403,600	Mines and Energy	9,457,900
61,877,088	67,904,600	Municipal Affairs	69,952,200
98,265,815	82,521,300	Public Service	79,057,200
239,129,121	262,770,600	Social Services	278,561,500
13,284,319	13,574,000	Tourism	13,445,000
95,110,734	109,515,000	Transportation	103,957,700
2,558,845,047	**2,775,896,300**		**2,913,334,100**

Capital Expenditures and Recoveries - Summary

Schedule 4

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AND RECOVERY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1986

ACTUAL 1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	DEPARTMENT	ANTICIPATED CARRY FORWARD AVAILABLE FROM 1984-85	ESTIMATE 1985-86	TOTAL PROGRAM 1985-86
		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES			
		FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT			
469,752	1,188,200	Agriculture and Marketing	100,000	485,600	585,600
85,403	250,500	Attorney General	---	1,076,500	1,076,500
---	---	Consumer Affairs	---	12,500	12,500
47,395	54,000	Development	---	28,000	28,000
1,067,986	2,952,800	Education	---	1,896,200	1,896,200
83,508	306,000	Environment	---	159,000	159,000
19,139	31,600	Finance	40,400	24,200	64,600
32,684	49,000	Fisheries	---	56,500	56,500
557,516	1,087,000	Government Services	10,000	725,000	735,000
41,805	84,300	Health	2,300	94,000	96,300
---	---	Housing	---	17,500	17,500
---	---	Labour and Manpower	---	50,000	50,000
257,744	332,300	Lands and Forests	145,700	535,300	681,000
96,198	280,000	Mines and Energy	---	124,300	124,300
---	77,000	Municipal Affairs	7,500	---	7,500
---	44,700	Public Service	8,000	37,500	45,500
6,461	69,000	Social Services	37,000	47,000	84,000
291,149	237,300	Tourism	---	279,000	279,000
---	60,000	Transportation	---	78,500	78,500
3,056,740	7,103,700		350,900	5,726,600	6,077,500
		OTHER			
729,625	817,500	Agriculture and Marketing	25,000	1,450,000	1,475,000
---	---	Attorney General	---	800,000	800,000
51,830,918	46,385,300	Development	5,686,000	19,323,000	25,009,000
7,000	25,000	Education	11,700	---	11,700
212,021	194,000	Environment	152,000	348,000	500,000
3,849,699	5,297,900	Lands and Forests	314,100	5,057,300	5,371,400
2,123,000	12,600,000	Public Service	---	2,000,000	2,000,000
450,000	---	Tourism	---	---	---
59,202,263	65,319,700		6,188,800	28,978,300	35,167,100
		CAPITAL GRANTS			
110,220	382,100	Attorney General	---	300,000	300,000
734,952	612,000	Development	---	800,000	800,000
4,844,384	6,547,200	Education	---	7,010,800	7,010,800
---	507,700	Assistance to Universities	1,884,500	---	1,884,500
1,444,640	2,865,300	Environment	---	1,700,000	1,700,000
11,584,925	19,582,900	Health	7,350,000	19,938,000	27,288,000
18,574,880	25,363,100	Municipal Affairs	---	17,598,300	17,598,300
6,775,000	6,979,000	Public Service	---	10,535,000	10,535,000
---	25,000	Social Services	---	---	---
7,575,180	12,199,300	Transportation	400,400	5,537,800	5,938,200
51,644,181	75,063,600		9,634,900	63,419,900	73,054,800

ACTUAL 1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	DEPARTMENT	ANTICIPATED CARRY FORWARD AVAILABLE FROM 1984-85	ESTIMATE 1985-86	TOTAL PROGRAM 1985-86
114,952,822	117,885,200	TRANSPORTATION	18,620,900	91,060,200	109,681,100
14,757,727	15,423,000	PUBLIC WORKS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS	11,467,000	21,590,200	33,057,200
243,613,733	**280,795,200**	**Total Capital Expenditures**	**46,262,500**	**210,775,200**	**257,037,700**
		CAPITAL ADVANCES			
32,000	37,500	Agriculture and Marketing	---	37,500	37,500
32,000	**37,500**	**Total Capital Advances**	**---**	**37,500**	**37,500**
243,645,733	**280,832,700**	**Total to be Voted Under the Appropriations Act**	**46,262,500**	**210,812,700**	**257,075,200**
		CAPITAL RECOVERIES			
		FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT			
---	---	Attorney General	---	625,000	625,000
67,457	9,500	Education	---	---	---
67,457	9,500		---	625,000	625,000
		OTHER			
38,831,199	31,925,600	Development	940,000	2,927,000	3,867,000
		CAPITAL GRANTS			
---	42,500	Environment	---	45,000	45,000
1,256,097	1,926,000	Transportation	---	1,011,000	1,011,000
1,256,097	1,968,500		---	1,056,000	1,056,000
9,819,383	7,830,600	TRANSPORTATION	---	13,293,100	13,293,100
278,330	3,491,000	PUBLIC WORKS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS	6,680,000	14,170,200	20,850,200
50,252,466	**45,225,200**	**Total Capital Recoveries**	**7,620,000**	**32,071,300**	**39,691,300**

Statutory Capital Items - Summary

Schedule 5

ACTUAL 1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	CAPITAL ADVANCES AND INVESTMENTS	ESTIMATE 1985-86
		ADDITIONAL ADVANCES AND INVESTMENTS	
5,741,968	7,600,000	Fisheries Development Fund	5,000,000
32,842,628	16,000,000	Industrial Development Act	8,000,000
10,869,466	3,359,000	Industrial Estates Limited	10,485,000
1,499,766	4,321,000	Industrial Loan Act	2,000,000
---	---	Municipal Hospitals Loan Act	---
---	---	Municipal Loan and Building Fund Act	---
16,006,118	18,000,000	Nova Scotia Farm Loan Board	16,000,000
33,889,093	38,252,000	Nova Scotia Housing Commission—	43,252,000
7,550	---	Nova Scotia-Canada, Home Insulation Program	---
---	---	School Loan Fund Act	---
4,023,666	4,800,000	Small Business Development Fund	3,500,000
689,272	272,000	Tidal Power Act	---
1,325,508	1,411,000	Universities Assistance Act	3,000,000
1,376,000	3,000,000	Venture Corporations Act	3,000,000
1,155,884	---	Miscellaneous	---
109,426,919	**97,015,000**		**94,237,000**
		REPAYMENTS	
18,117,094	15,000,000	Fisheries Development Fund	12,500,000
16,661,161	4,259,000	Industrial Development Act	4,000,000
22,516,244	17,658,000	Industrial Estates Limited	9,743,000
3,827,829	4,222,000	Industrial Loan Act	3,000,000
248,250	248,200	Municipal Hospitals Loan Act	248,200
1,239,084	1,549,000	Municipal Loan and Building Fund Act	1,554,700
9,389,847	8,400,000	Nova Scotia Farm Loan Board	9,400,000
26,308,459	27,727,300	Nova Scotia Housing Commission —	32,753,300
7,217,104	6,100,000	Nova Scotia-Canada, Home Insulation Program	5,300,000
725,932	1,032,000	School Loan Fund Act	690,000
1,885,128	2,100,000	Small Business Development Fund	1,000,000
---	5,853,000	Tidal Power Act	---
3,952,811	1,119,000	Universities Assistance Act	6,842,000
---	---	Venture Corporations Act	---
6,612,981	5,505,000	Miscellaneous	5,831,400
118,701,924	**100,772,500**		**92,862,600**
10,306,908	**3,200,000**	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**3,100,000**

NOTE: Statutory Capital Items for which no vote is required under the Appropriations Act.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Historical Analysis of Gross Revenues

Schedule 6

FISCAL YEAR	GROSS REVENUES (millions of dollars)	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	GROSS REVENUES (constant 1981 dollars)[1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
1976-77	1,154	14.1	1,835	6.2
1977-78	1,274	10.4	1,876	2.2
1978-79	1,421	11.5	1,923	2.5
1979-80	1,592	12.0	1,973	2.6
1980-81	1,763	10.7	1,983	0.5
1981-82	1,980	12.3	1,980	(0.2)
1982-83	2,175	9.8	1,963	(0.9)
1983-84	2,422	11.4	2,067	5.3
1984-85 F	2,629	8.5	2,150	4.0
1985-86 E	2,768	5.3	2,176	1.2

1 Determined using the Consumer Price Index deflator.

F Forecast

E Estimate

NOTE: Gross Revenues include Ordinary Revenues, Ordinary and Capital Recoveries and Prior Years' Adjustments.

Historical Analysis of Gross Expenditures

Schedule 7

FISCAL YEAR	GROSS EXPENDITURES (millions of dollars)	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	GROSS EXPENDITURES (constant 1981 dollars)[1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
1976-77	1,254	5.7	1,994	(1.6)
1977-78	1,384	10.4	2,038	2.2
1978-79	1,650	19.2	2,233	9.6
1979-80	1,793	8.7	2,222	(0.5)
1980-81	2,095	16.8	2,357	6.1
1981-82	2,523	20.4	2,523	7.0
1982-83	2,685	6.4	2,423	(4.0)
1983-84	2,855	6.3	2,436	0.5
1984-85 F	3,121	9.3	2,552	4.8
1985-86 E	3,252	4.2	2,557	0.2

1 Determined using the Consumer Price Index deflator.

F Forecast

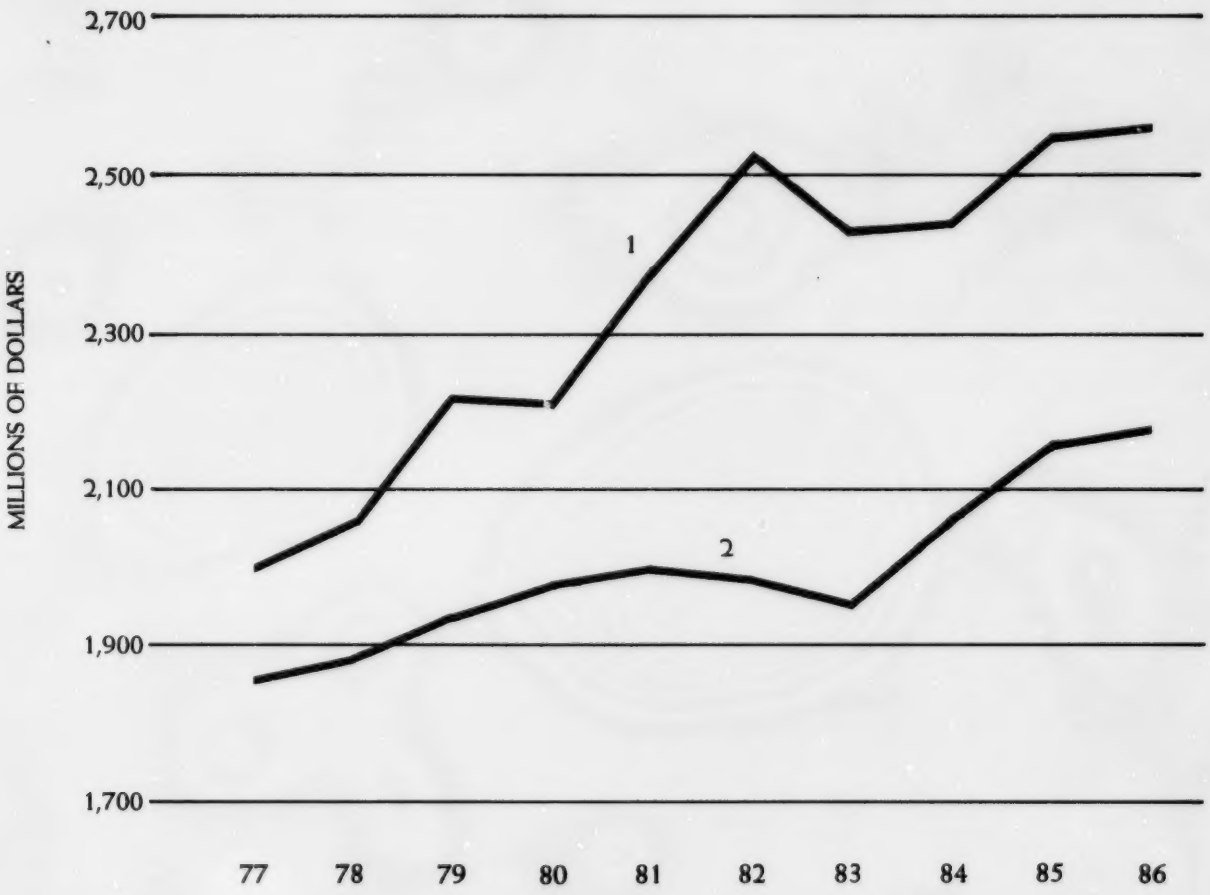
E Estimate

NOTE: Gross Expenditures include Ordinary and Capital Expenditures, Sinking Fund Installments and net increase (decrease) in Capital Advances and Investments.

Comparison of Gross Revenues and Gross Expenditures

(constant 1981 dollars)

Chart 1



FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1 Gross Expenditures include Ordinary and Capital Expenditures, Sinking Fund Installments and net increase (decrease) in Capital Advances and Investments.

2 Gross Revenues include Ordinary Revenues, Ordinary and Capital Recoveries and Prior Years' Adjustments.

Historical Analysis of Gross Revenues by Source

Schedule 8

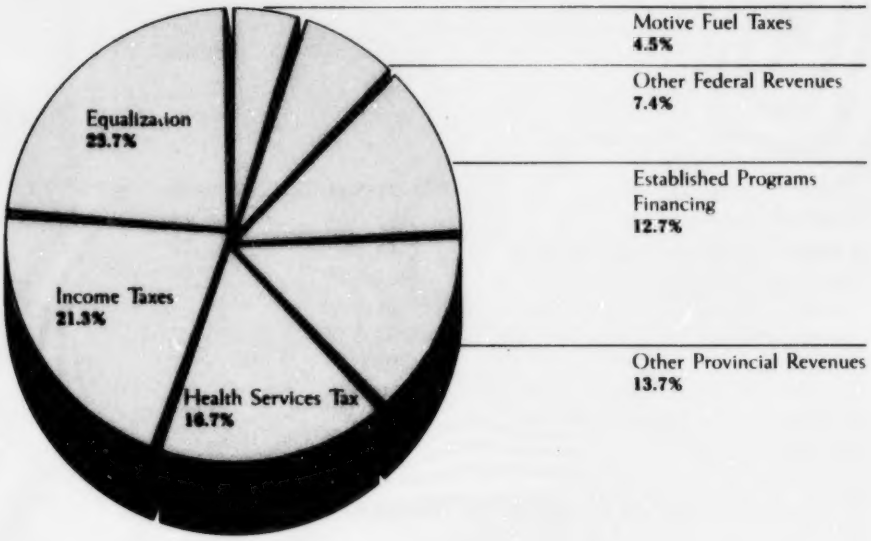
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	ESTIMATE 1985-86
Provincial Sources (thousands of dollars)	1,023,518	1,176,843	1,327,377	1,477,563	1,633,459
Income Taxes	437,821	476,653	525,057	560,244	587,137
Health Services Tax	234,080	311,981	368,610	437,500	556,500
Motive Fuel Taxes	66,515	98,775	108,497	118,000	125,000
Liquor Commission Profits	64,820	68,299	75,555	78,500	84,500
Interest Revenues	63,481	76,187	76,060	76,657	75,882
Registry of Motor Vehicles	26,980	30,951	33,250	35,104	37,167
Other Provincial Sources	129,821	113,997	140,348	171,558	167,273
Federal Sources (thousands of dollars)	956,313	998,443	1,094,344	1,151,231	1,134,959
Equalization	549,572	616,572	606,516	622,744	588,269
Established Programs Financing	241,137	216,726	305,872	334,610	350,758
Other Federal Sources	165,604	165,145	181,956	193,877	195,932
Total Gross Revenues	**1,979,831**	**2,175,286**	**2,421,721**	**2,628,794**	**2,768,418**
Provincial Sources (as a percent of Total Gross Revenues)	51.7	54.1	54.8	56.2	59.0
Income Taxes	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.2
Health Services Tax	11.8	14.4	15.2	16.7	20.1
Motive Fuel Taxes	3.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Liquor Commission Profits	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Interest Revenues	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7
Registry of Motor Vehicles	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other Provincial Sources	6.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	6.0
Federal Sources (as a percent of Total Gross Revenues)	48.3	45.9	45.2	43.8	41.0
Equalization	27.7	28.3	25.1	23.7	21.2
Established Programs Financing	12.2	10.0	12.6	12.7	12.7
Other Federal Sources	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.1
Total Gross Revenues	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

NOTE: Gross Revenues include Ordinary Revenues, Ordinary and Capital Recoveries and Prior Years' Adjustments.

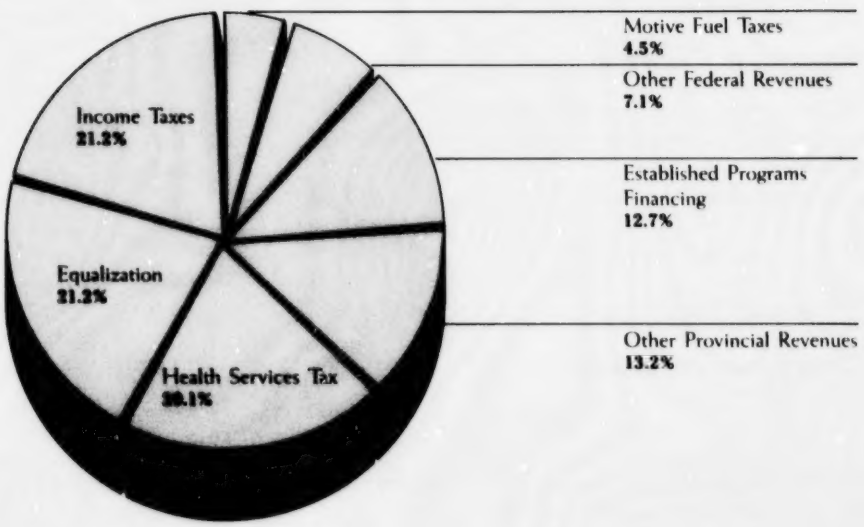
Gross Revenues by Source

Chart 2

1984-85



1985-86



NOTE: Gross Revenues include Ordinary Revenues, Ordinary and Capital Recoveries and Prior Years' Adjustments.

Historical Analysis of Gross Expenditures by Function

Schedule 9

Function (thousands of dollars)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	ESTIMATE 1985-86
General Government	77,747	80,636	87,662	103,144	109,031
Public Protection	57,068	61,319	68,756	73,225	83,755
Transportation and Communications	244,890	196,082	223,949	247,316	226,296
Resource Development	344,668	268,913	233,044	229,692	215,808
Health	561,220	649,220	706,802	774,838	820,882
Social Services	198,327	235,930	259,464	284,256	293,937
Education	559,023	675,529	715,447	750,998	783,232
Culture and Recreation	28,470	23,252	24,645	31,043	30,841
Services to the Public Debt	276,455	399,406	458,716	531,851	600,795
Municipal Affairs	175,305	94,684	76,386	94,208	87,597
Total Gross Expenditures	**2,523,173**	**2,684,971**	**2,854,871**	**3,120,571**	**3,252,174**

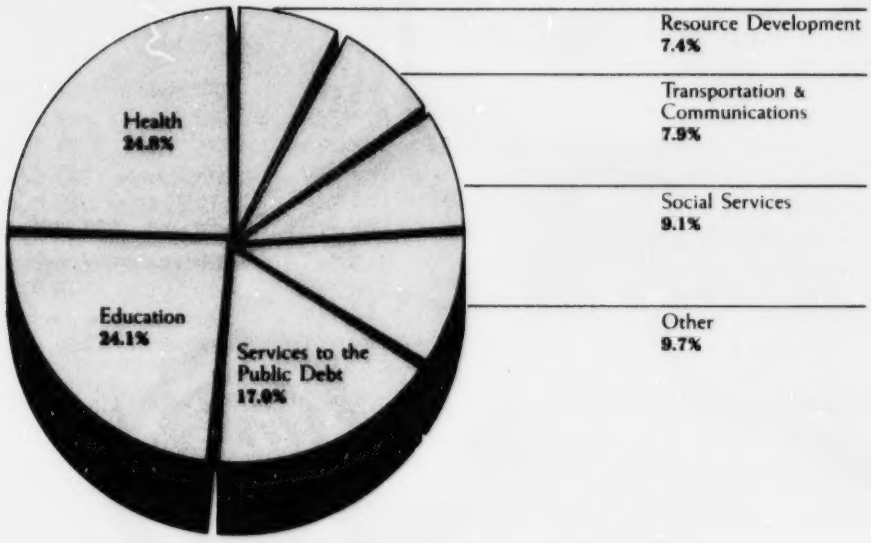
Function (as a percent of Total Gross Expenditures)					
General Government	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4
Public Protection	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6
Transportation and Communications	9.7	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.0
Resource Development	13.7	10.0	8.1	7.4	6.6
Health	22.2	24.2	24.7	24.8	25.2
Social Services	7.9	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0
Education	22.1	25.1	25.1	24.1	24.1
Culture and Recreation	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Services to the Public Debt	11.0	14.9	16.1	17.0	18.5
Municipal Affairs	6.9	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.7
Total Gross Expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

NOTE: Gross Expenditures include Ordinary and Capital Expenditures, Sinking Fund Installments and net increase (decrease) in Capital Advances and Investments.

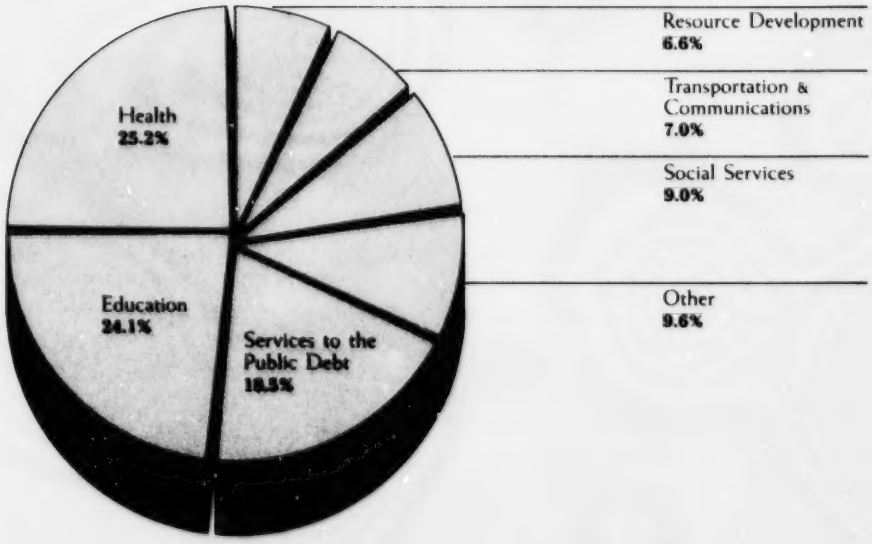
Gross Expenditures by Function

Chart 3

1984-85



1985-86



NOTE: Gross Expenditures include Ordinary and Capital Expenditures, Sinking Fund Installments and net increase (decrease) in Capital Advances and Investments.

Gross Ordinary Expenditures by Function

Schedule 10

Function (thousands of dollars)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	ESTIMATE 1985-86
General Government	74,112	77,808	84,859	98,172	103,567
Public Protection	54,288	60,332	67,937	70,871	80,021
Transportation and Communications	103,489	93,204	98,595	112,485	107,132
Resource Development	198,819	193,396	165,375	169,004	169,308
Health	538,809	622,228	689,643	751,333	780,696
Social Services	198,211	235,930	259,362	284,121	293,711
Education	548,543	660,413	706,740	736,546	764,639
Culture and Recreation	20,948	21,541	22,971	24,435	27,663
Services to the Public Debt	276,455	399,406	458,716	531,851	600,795
Municipal Affairs	138,313	68,565	55,995	61,478	63,092
Total Ordinary Expenditures	**2,151,987**	**2,432,823**	**2,610,193**	**2,840,296**	**2,990,624**

NOTE: Includes Ordinary Expenditures and Sinking Fund Installments.

Gross Capital Expenditures by Function

Schedule 11

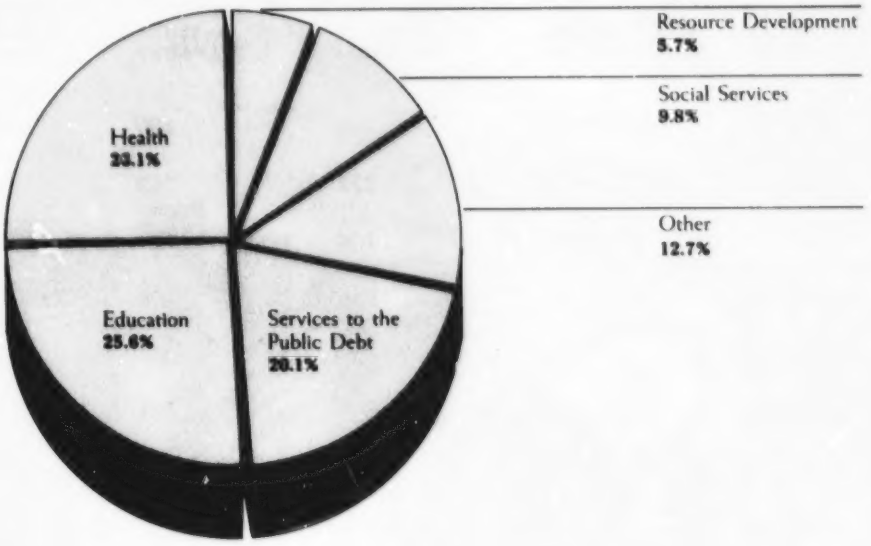
Function (thousands of dollars)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	FORECAST 1984-85	ESTIMATE 1985-86
General Government	3,635	2,828	2,803	4,972	5,464
Public Protection	2,780	967	819	2,354	3,734
Transportation and Communications	141,401	102,878	125,354	134,831	119,164
Resource Development	145,849	75,517	67,669	60,688	46,500
Health	22,411	26,992	17,159	23,505	40,186
Social Services	116	---	102	135	226
Education	10,480	15,116	8,707	14,452	18,593
Culture and Recreation	7,522	1,711	1,674	6,608	3,178
Municipal Affairs	36,992	26,139	20,391	32,730	24,505
Total Capital Expenditures	**371,186**	**252,148**	**244,678**	**280,275**	**261,550**

NOTE: Includes Capital Expenditures and net increase (decrease) in Capital Advances and Investments.

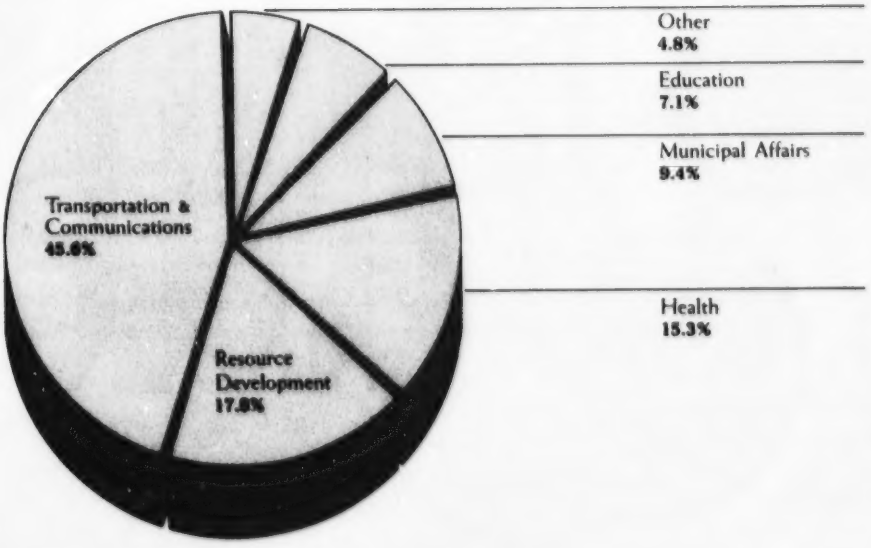
Gross Ordinary and Capital Expenditures By Function

Chart 4

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES
1985-86



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
1985-86



Transfer Payments from the Government of Canada

Schedule 12

(millions of dollars)

FISCAL YEAR	UNCONDITIONAL TRANSFERS [1]	CONDITIONAL TRANSFERS [2]	TOTAL TRANSFERS	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES AND ORDINARY AND CAPITAL RECOVERIES
1975-76	292	198	490	25.3	50.2
1976-77	338	227	565	15.3	49.4
1977-78 *	514	106	620	9.7	48.8
1978-79	568	138	706	13.9	49.9
1979-80	634	133	767	8.6	49.1
1980-81	685	146	831	8.3	48.0
1981-82	777	126	903	8.7	46.7
1982-83	828	128	956	5.9	44.4
1983-84	894	139	1,033	8.1	43.5
1984-85 F	949	148	1,097	6.2	42.1
1985-86 E	942	156	1,098	0.1	39.7

1 Unconditional Transfers which currently include Equalization Payments, Established Programs Financing Cash Transfers and Statutory Subsidies, constitute those payments from the Federal Government that may be spent in any manner.

2 Conditional Transfers constitute those payments from the Federal Government that must be spent on the specific programs for which the transfers are made. In essence, the Conditional Transfers pertain to shared-cost programs.

* The substantial change in conditional and unconditional transfers in 1977-78 reflects new arrangements with the Federal Government respecting the financing of Health programs and Post-Secondary Education.

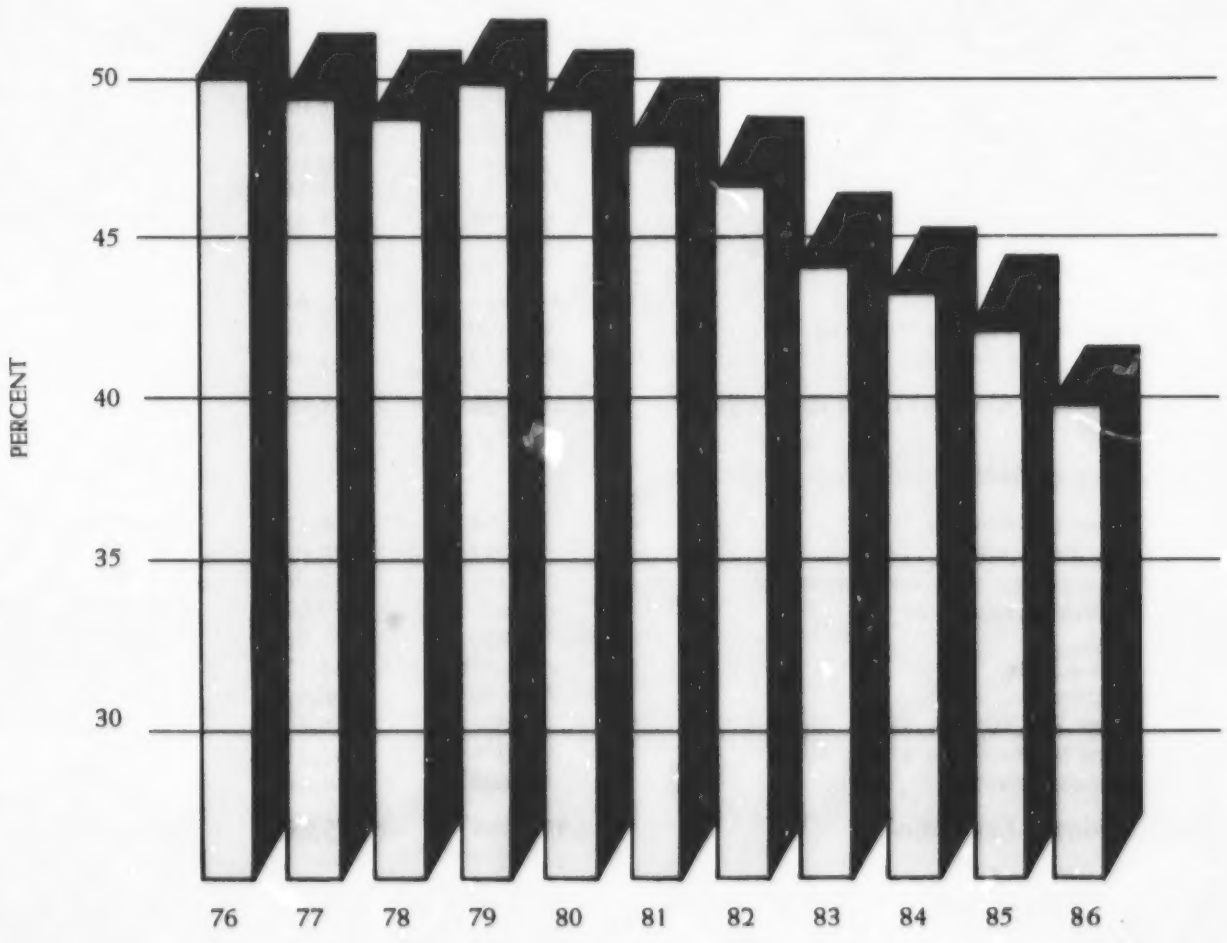
F Forecast

E Estimate

NOTE: Does not include Prior Years' Adjustments.

Transfers from the Government of Canada as a Percent of Ordinary Revenues and Ordinary and Capital Recoveries

Chart 5



Summary of Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures by Source and Function

Schedule 13

(thousands of dollars)

	ESTIMATE 1984-85	FORECAST 1984-85	ESTIMATE 1985-86
ORDINARY REVENUES AND RECOVERIES BY SOURCE			
Provincial Sources			
Income Taxes	580,451	546,551	587,137
Health Services Tax	437,500	437,500	556,500
Motive Fuel Taxes	114,500	118,000	125,000
Liquor Commission Profits	79,300	78,500	84,500
Interest Revenues	76,240	76,657	75,882
Registry of Motor Vehicles	36,850	35,104	37,167
Other Provincial Sources	182,835	173,810	164,734
Federal Sources			
Equalization	617,957	620,419	588,269
Established Programs Financing	301,400	325,516	350,758
Other Federal Sources	148,872	151,389	158,780
Total Ordinary Revenues and Recoveries	**2,575,905**	**2,563,446**	**2,728,727**
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION			
General Government	98,204	98,172	103,567
Public Protection	72,082	70,871	80,021
Transportation and Communications	105,341	112,485	107,132
Resource Development	166,641	169,004	169,308
Health	746,850	751,333	780,696
Social Services	279,841	284,121	293,711
Education	745,130	736,546	764,639
Culture and Recreation	24,668	24,435	27,663
Interest on the Public Debt	468,076	467,451	523,505
Municipal Affairs	63,402	61,478	63,092
Total Ordinary Expenditures	**2,770,235**	**2,775,896**	**2,913,334**
Prior Years' Adjustments — Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements	---	20,123	---
Excess of Current Operating Expenditures Over Revenues and Recoveries	194,330	192,327	184,607
Sinking Fund Installments and Serial Retirements	66,396	64,399	77,290

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product at Market Price

(millions of dollars)

Schedule 14

YEAR	NOVA SCOTIA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	CANADA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
1975	3,989.1	12.1	168,185.7	11.8
1976	4,622.0	15.9	194,902.0	15.9
1977	5,042.0	9.1	213,536.0	9.6
1978	5,633.0	11.7	238,219.0	11.6
1979	6,271.0	11.3	272,175.0	14.3
1980	6,524.0	4.0 [2]	305,680.0	12.3
1981	7,375.0	13.0	352,039.0	15.2
1982	8,394.0	13.8	370,105.0	5.1
1983	9,428.0	12.3	402,084.0	8.6
1984	10,400.0 p	10.3	436,400.0 p	8.5
1985	11,100.0 p	6.7	455,100.0 p	4.3

1 Source - Statistics Canada: "Provincial Economic Accounts"

2 Gross Domestic Product at market price represents the value added by each of the factors of production plus indirect taxes less subsidies. The substantial increase in the value of subsidies paid to importers of crude oil and petroleum products in 1980 in Nova Scotia had a proportionately greater impact on Nova Scotia Gross Domestic Product at market price than the impact of such subsidies on Gross Domestic Product at market price for Canada as a whole.

p Preliminary Projections; Source: Nova Scotia Department of Development

Consumer Price Index

(1981 = 100.00)

Schedule 15

YEAR	HALIFAX [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	CANADA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
1975	59.0	10.1	58.5	10.8
1976	63.9	8.3	62.9	7.5
1977	68.9	7.8	67.9	7.9
1978	74.2	7.7	73.9	8.8
1979	80.8	8.9	80.7	9.2
1980	89.4	10.6	88.9	10.2
1981	100.0	11.9	100.0	12.5
1982	109.6	9.6	110.8	10.8
1983	116.8	6.6	117.2	5.8
1984	121.9	4.4	122.3	4.4
1985	126.8 p	4.0	127.2 p	4.0

1 Source - Statistics Canada: "The Consumer Price Index"

p Preliminary Projections; Source: Nova Scotia Department of Development

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The Consumer Price Index used in this table is an annual average of the monthly indices.

Personal Income Per Capita

(dollars)

Schedule 16

YEAR	NOVA SCOTIA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	CANADA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
1975	4,749.0	14.3	6,001.0	14.8
1976	5,292.0	11.4	6,747.0	12.4
1977	5,868.0	10.9	7,370.0	9.2
1978	6,560.0	11.8	8,143.0	10.5
1979	7,286.0	11.1	9,069.0	11.4
1980	8,018.0	10.0	10,163.0	12.1
1981	9,143.0	14.0	11,810.0	16.2
1982	10,150.0	11.0	12,839.0	8.7
1983	10,889.0	7.3	13,541.0	5.5
1984	11,683.0 p	7.3	14,307.0 p	5.7
1985	12,278.0 p	5.1	14,941.0 p	4.4

1 Source - Statistics Canada: "National Income and Expenditure Accounts"

p Preliminary Projections; Source: Nova Scotia Department of Development

Labour Force

(thousands of persons)

Schedule 17

YEAR	NOVA SCOTIA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	CANADA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
1975	317.0	1.3	9,974.0	3.5
1976	322.0	1.6	10,203.0	2.3
1977	327.0	1.6	10,500.0	2.9
1978	338.0	3.4	10,895.0	3.8
1979	346.0	2.4	11,231.0	3.1
1980	356.0	2.9	11,573.0	3.0
1981	359.0	0.8	11,904.0	2.9
1982	361.0	0.6	11,958.0	0.5
1983	369.0	2.2	12,183.0	1.9
1984	388.0	5.1	12,399.0	1.8
1985	395.0 p	1.8	12,588.0 p	1.5

1 Source - Statistics Canada: "Historical Labour Force Statistics"

p Preliminary Projections; Source: Nova Scotia Department of Development

Employment
(thousands of persons)

Schedule 18

YEAR	NOVA SCOTIA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE	CANADA [1]	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
1975	292.0	---	9,284.0	1.7
1976	292.0	---	9,477.0	2.1
1977	292.0	---	9,651.0	1.8
1978	303.0	3.8	9,987.0	3.5
1979	311.0	2.6	10,395.0	4.1
1980	321.0	3.2	10,708.0	3.0
1981	322.0	0.3	11,006.0	2.8
1982	313.0	(2.8)	10,644.0	(3.3)
1983	320.0	2.2	10,734.0	0.8
1984	338.0	5.6	11,000.0	2.5
1985	343.0 p	1.5	11,169.0 p	1.5

1 Source - Statistics Canada: "Historical Labour Force Statistics"

p Preliminary Projections; Source: Nova Scotia Department of Development

Unemployment
(thousands of persons)

Schedule 19

	NOVA SCOTIA[1]		CANADA[1]	
YEAR	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
1975	24.0	7.7	690.0	6.9
1976	31.0	9.5	726.0	7.1
1977	35.0	10.6	849.0	8.1
1978	36.0	10.5	908.0	8.3
1979	35.0	10.1	836.0	7.4
1980	35.0	9.7	865.0	7.5
1981	36.0	10.2	898.0	7.5
1982	47.0	13.2	1,314.0	11.0
1983	49.0	13.2	1,448.0	11.9
1984	51.0	13.1	1,399.0	11.3
1985	52.0 p	13.1	1,419.0 p	11.3

1 Source - Statistics Canada: "Historical Labour Force Statistics"

p Preliminary Projections; Source: Nova Scotia Department of Development

NOTE: The Unemployment Statistics shown in this table are annual averages of the monthly indices.